

The ATESP 5 GHz radio survey.

II. Physical properties of the faint radio population [★]

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Abstract.

Context: One of the most debated issues about sub-mJy radio sources, which are responsible for the steepening of the 1.4 GHz source counts, is the origin of their radio emission. Particularly interesting, from this point of view, is the possibility of combining radio spectral index information with other observational properties to assess whether the sources are triggered by star formation or nuclear activity.

Aims: The aim of this work is to study the optical and near infrared properties of a complete sample of 131 radio sources with $S > 0.4$ mJy, observed at both 1.4 and 5 GHz as part of the ATESP radio survey. The availability of multi-wavelength radio and optical information is exploited to infer the physical properties of the faint radio population.

Methods: We use deep multi-colour (UBVR_{IJK}) images, mostly taken in the framework of the ESO *Deep Public Survey*, to optically identify and derive photometric redshifts for the ATESP radio sources. Deep optical coverage and extensive colour information are available for 3/4 of the region covered by the radio sample. Typical depths of the images are $U \sim 25$, $B \sim 26$, $V \sim 25.4$, $R \sim 25.5$, $I \sim 24.3$, $19.5 \leq K_s \leq 20.2$, $J \leq 22.2$. We also add shallower optical imaging and spectroscopy obtained previously in order to perform a global analysis of the radio sample.

Results: Optical/near infrared counterparts are found for $\sim 78\%$ (66/85) of the radio sources in the region covered by the deep multi-colour imaging, and for 56 of these reliable estimates of the redshift and type are derived. We find that many of the sources with flat radio spectra are characterised by high radio-to-optical ratios ($R > 1000$), typical of classical powerful radio galaxies and quasars. Flat-spectrum sources with low R values are preferentially identified with early type galaxies, where the radio emission is most probably triggered by low-luminosity active galactic nuclei. Considering both early type galaxies and quasars as sources with an active nucleus, such sources largely dominate our sample (78%). Flat-spectrum sources associated with early type galaxies are quite compact ($d < 10 - 30$ kpc), suggesting core-dominated radio emission.

Key words. Surveys – Radio continuum: general - Methods: data analysis - Catalogues - Galaxies: general - Galaxies: evolution

1. Introduction

The faint (sub-mJy) radio population consists of a mixture of different classes of objects. Since the early seventies it has been known that the strongest sources are almost exclusively associated with either active galactic nuclei (AGNs) or giant ellipticals, the latter of which are also known as radio galaxies (99% above 60 mJy, Windhorst et al. 1990). More recent work on

mJy and sub-mJy sources has revealed that faint sources are also found to be associated with normal elliptical, spiral and star-forming galaxies, with the early type galaxies being the dominant component (Gruppioni et al. 1999; Georgakakis et al. 1999; Magliocchetti et al. 2000; Prandoni et al. 2001; Afonso et al. 2006), while at μ Jy levels star-forming galaxies prevail (see e.g. Richards et al. 1999).

In spite of the progress made in our understanding of the faint radio population, many questions remain open. For example, the relative fractions of the different types of objects are still quite uncertain, and our knowledge of their dependence on limiting flux density is still incomplete. The reason is, of course, that very little is known about the faint ends of the var-

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ious luminosity functions, and even less is known about the cosmological evolution of different kinds of objects. This uncertainty is due to the incompleteness of optical identification and spectroscopy, since faint radio sources usually have very faint optical counterparts. Clearly *very* deep ($I \gtrsim 25$) optical imaging and spectroscopy, for reasonably large deep radio samples, are critical if one wants to investigate these radio source populations.

Since the radio emission comes from different types of objects an important question is what are the physical processes that trigger this emission. It is natural to assume that in the case of star-forming galaxies the emission traces the history of galaxy formation and subsequent evolution by merging and interaction, while the emission in AGNs will reflect black hole accretion history. To make matters more complicated, both processes may be present at the same time.

Although research in this field proceeds slowly due to very time-consuming spectroscopy much progress has been made in recent years thanks to strong improvement in the photometric redshift technique. Several multi-colour/multi-object spectroscopy surveys overlapping deep radio fields have recently been undertaken, including the Phoenix Deep Survey (Hopkins et al. 1998; Georgakakis et al. 1999; Afonso et al. 2006) and the Australia Telescope ESO Slice Project (ATESP) survey (Prandoni et al. 2000a,b, 2001). In other cases, deep multi-colour/multi-wavelength surveys have been complemented by deep radio observations (see e.g. the VLA-VIRMOS, Bondi et al. 2003; and the COSMOS, Schinnerer et al. 2006).

Multi-frequency radio observations are also important in measuring the radio spectral index, which may help to constrain the origin of the radio emission in the faint radio sources. This approach is especially meaningful when high resolution radio images are available and radio source structures can be inferred. However, multi-frequency radio information is available for very few, and small, sub-mJy radio samples.

The largest sample with multi-frequency radio coverage available so far is a complete sample of 131 radio sources with $S > 0.4$ mJy, extracted from a square degree region observed at both 1.4 and 5 GHz as part of the ATESP radio survey (Prandoni et al. 2000a,b, 2006).

The 1.4–5 GHz radio spectral index analysis of the ATESP radio sources was presented in the first paper of this series (Prandoni et al. 2006, hereafter Paper I). We found a flattening of the radio spectra with decreasing radio flux density. At mJy levels most sources have steep spectra ($\alpha \sim -0.7$, assuming $S \sim \nu^\alpha$), typical of synchrotron radiation, while at sub-mJy flux densities a composite population is present, with up to $\sim 60\%$ of the sources showing flat ($\alpha > -0.5$) spectra and a significant fraction ($\sim 30\%$) of inverted-spectrum ($\alpha > 0$) sources. This flattening at sub-mJy fluxes confirms previous results based on smaller samples (Donnelly et al. 1987; Gruppioni et al. 1997; Ciliegi et al. 2003). Flat spectra in radio sources usually indicate the presence of a self-absorbed nuclear core, but they can also be produced on larger scales by thermal emission from stars.

It is possible to combine the spectral index information with other observational properties and infer the nature of the faint radio population. This is especially important with respect to

the class of flat/inverted-spectrum sources as it permits us to study the physical processes that trigger the radio emission in those sources. This kind of analysis needs information about the redshifts and types of the galaxies hosting the radio sources. A detailed radio/optical study of the sample above is possible, thanks to the extensive optical/infrared coverage mostly obtained in the ESO *Deep Public Survey* (DPS, Mignano et al. 2007; Olsen et al. 2006).

We give a brief discussion of all the data collected so far in Sect. 2, followed by a more detailed analysis of the DPS optical data in Sect. 3, where we derive the UBVRI colour catalogue and photometric redshifts for the DPS galaxies in the region covered by the ATESP survey, assessing the reliability of the photometric redshifts themselves. In Sects. 4 and 5, respectively, we use the DPS UBVRJK optical data to identify the ATESP radio sources and to derive photometric redshifts.

A radio/optical analysis of the optically identified radio sources is presented in Sect. 6, while in Sect. 7 we discuss the nature of the mJy and sub-mJy population on the basis of all the radio and optical data available to the ATESP sample. The main results are briefly summarised in Sect. 8.

Throughout this paper we use the Λ CDM model, with $H_0 = 70$, $\Omega_m = 0.3$ and $\Omega_\Lambda = 0.7$.

2. Radio and optical data

2.1. The ATESP 1.4 and 5 GHz surveys

As discussed in Paper I, the Australia Telescope Compact Array (ATCA) was used to image, at 5 GHz, part of the $26^\circ \times 1^\circ$ strip of sky previously covered by the 1.4 GHz sub-mJy ATESP survey (Prandoni et al. 2000a,b). In the 2×0.5 sq. deg. area observed at both 1.4 and 5 GHz a total of 131 distinct radio sources are catalogued above a 6σ -threshold ($S > 0.4 - 0.5$ mJy) at either 1.4 or 5 GHz (see Table 4 of Paper I). In particular we have 89 sources that appear in both the 1.4 and 5 GHz catalogues (Prandoni et al. 2000b and Paper I), while the remaining 42 sources are catalogued only at one radio frequency: 20 sources at 1.4 GHz and 22 sources at 5 GHz. For the sake of the spectral index analysis (see Paper I), we searched for 3σ ($S \geq 0.2$ mJy) counterparts for these sources at the other radio frequency by directly inspecting the (1.4 or 5 GHz) ATESP radio mosaics. As a result $\geq 3\sigma$ (1.4 or 5 GHz) flux measurements were provided for 29 additional sources (12 catalogued at 1.4 GHz and 17 at 5 GHz), while for 13 (8 catalogued at 1.4 GHz and 5 at 5 GHz) sources (1.4 or 5GHz) 3σ upper limits were estimated. Among the 131 sources catalogued at 1.4 and/or 5 GHz there are three multiple sources: one is catalogued as triple at 1.4 GHz and as double at 5 GHz and another source is catalogued as double at 1.4 GHz and as a single non-Gaussian (extended) source at 5 GHz.

2.2. The optical/infrared DPS survey

The 2×0.5 sq. deg. area imaged at both 1.4 and 5 GHz as part of the ATESP survey overlaps entirely with one sub-region (namely the DEEP1 sub-region, see below) of the ESO DPS

survey. The DPS is a multi-colour survey consisting of both optical and near-infrared observations. The DPS was carried out in the optical (U, B, V, R, I), using the WFI (Wide Field Imager) camera mounted at the 2.2m ESO telescope, and in the NIR (J, K_s), using the SOFI camera mounted at the ESO NTT telescope. For a detailed description of the UBVR \mathcal{I} K filters used for the DPS we refer to Mignano et al. (2007) and Olsen et al. (2006).

The optical (UBVRI) observations cover three distinct 2×0.5 sq. deg. regions of sky (named DEEP1, DEEP2, DEEP3). Each of the three regions is covered by four $0.5 \text{ deg} \times 0.5 \text{ deg}$ WFI pointings (a, b, c, d). Typical depths of the optical observations are $U_{AB} \sim 25.7$, $B_{AB} \sim 25.5$, $V_{AB} \sim 25.2$, $R_{AB} \sim 24.8$, $I_{AB} \sim 24.1$ (Mignano et al. 2007).

The infrared DPS comprises two strategies: shallow K_s -band ($K_{sAB} \leq 21.3$) contiguous coverage of about half the WFI fields, complemented by deeper J - and K_s -band ($J_{AB} \leq 23.4$ and $K_{sAB} \leq 22.7$) contiguous coverage (4×4 SOFI pointings) of the central part of the WFI fields observed in the shallow strategy (Olsen et al. 2006). In particular for region DEEP1, the one of interest for this work, infrared coverage was proposed for WFI fields DEEP1a and DEEP1b in shallow strategy (7×7 SOFI pointings), and for the central part of them in deep strategy (4×4 SOFI pointings).

There are some gaps in the optical/NIR imaging of the three fields of the region DEEP1 (see Table 1 for the summary of the observations). Since NIR coverage of each single WFI field is obtained with several contiguous SOFI images, the seeing and the limiting magnitude values reported in the table for J and K_s bands are an average (\pm standard deviation) of all the SOFI images contributing to the WFI field.

Figure 1 shows the distribution of the infrared SOFI pointings over the WFI fields DEEP1a (top) and DEEP1b (bottom) for the two available infrared bands (J and K). K -band coverage is shown in both strategies: shallow and deep imaging (left and middle panels). J -band coverage (right panels) was obtained only for the deep strategy. The infrared frames are represented by the small numbered squares that overlap the corresponding optical WFI frames (big squares).

From Table 1 and Fig. 1 it is clear that DEEP1a imaging is complete in the optical U, B , and R pass-bands, while no imaging is available in the V -band. The K_s -band imaging, on the other hand, is 70% complete in the shallow strategy and 75% complete in the deep strategy, while 100% completeness is reached by the J -band imaging.

The optical imaging of DEEP1b is complete, except for the U -band imaging, which is slightly shallower than planned ($m_{lim} \sim 24.6$). The deep infrared imaging has a good coverage in both filters ($>80\%$), while the shallow K_s -band imaging covers only about 55% of the area.

It is interesting to note that, even if not complete, the infrared coverage of DEEP1a and b is distributed in such a way that many of the ATESP radio sources (filled black points in Fig. 1) in the two fields (27 and 26 radio sources for DEEP1a and b respectively) have infrared information. In particular, 75% (40/53) of the sources have shallow K_s -band coverage, while deep J - and K_s -band infrared data are available for

Table 1. DPS optical and infrared data status and main attributes. The table gives in Col. 1 the WFI field, in Col. 2 the pass-band, in Col. 3 the seeing, and in Col. 4 the limiting magnitude (5σ , $2''$ aperture, Vega system).

Field	Pass-band	Seeing ($\prime\prime$)	m_{lim}
DEEP1a	U	1.37	25.26
	B	1.37	25.85
	R	0.87	25.74
	I	0.86	23.76
	J	0.676 ± 0.094	22.17 ± 0.23
	$K_{s,deep}$	0.712 ± 0.090	20.07 ± 0.23
DEEP1b	$K_{s,shallow}$	1.275 ± 0.066	19.57 ± 0.16
	U	1.17	24.62
	B	1.43	25.66
	V	1.31	25.35
	R	1.29	25.32
	I	0.97	24.19
	J	0.073 ± 0.238	22.14 ± 0.23
	$K_{s,deep}$	0.911 ± 0.208	20.24 ± 0.31
	$K_{s,shallow}$	0.890 ± 0.198	19.38 ± 0.29
	V	1.19	25.03
DEEP1c	R	0.98	25.43

Table 2. Main attributes of additional optical imaging obtained for fields DEEP1a and DEEP1c. Columns as in table 1

Field	Pass-band	Seeing ($\prime\prime$)	m_{lim}
DEEP1a	V	0.98	25.76
DEEP1c	U	1.09	25.07
	B	1.27	26.56
	I	1.21	24.83

100% (20/20) of the radio sources located in the central part of the fields.

DEEP1c was only observed in the V band (only down to $m_{lim} \sim 25$) and R band, while no observations are available for field DEEP1d.

Reduced images and single pass-band source catalogues extracted from both the optical and infrared DPS are described in detail in Mignano et al. (2007) and Olsen et al. (2006), respectively, and are publicly available at the Centre de Données astronomiques de Strasbourg (CDS).

2.3. Additional optical imaging

Since the DPS was not completed, we have undertaken new WFI optical observations in order to collect the missing data necessary to have full colour information for region DEEP1, and hence for our ATESP radio sources. In this framework we have obtained V -band imaging for DEEP1a, and U -, B -, I -band imaging for DEEP1c. All these new observations were taken in collaboration with the group that developed the Garching-Bonn Deep Survey (GaBoDS) data reduction pipeline (Schirmer et al. 2003; Erben et al. 2005) and therefore these new data were reduced through that pipeline. The main attributes for this additional imaging are shown in Table 2. We refer to Hildebrandt et al. (2006) for a detailed description of the data (both reduced images and single pass-band source catalogues). Our multi-

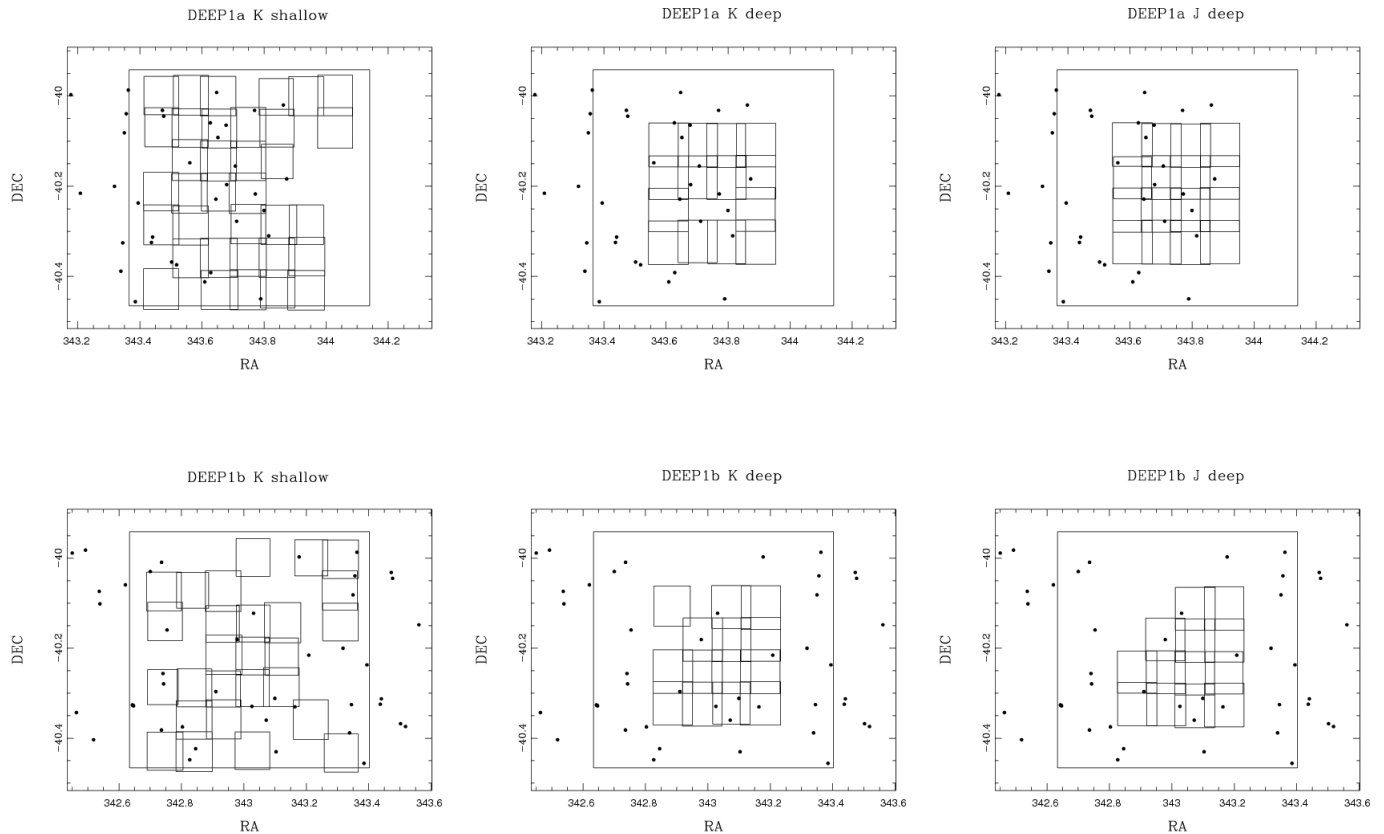


Fig. 1. Optical/NIR data coverage for DEEP1a (top) and DEEP1b (bottom). From left to right coverage in the K-band (shallow and deep strategies) and J-band (deep strategy only).

colour analysis of ATEP radio sources can rely on full UBVR_I information for DEEP1a, b and c (plus infrared information for most of the sources in DEEP1a and b).

2.4. Other optical information

It is worth mentioning that other optical imaging and/or spectroscopic data are available. The 26 square degree area covered by the ATEP survey was chosen to overlap with the region where Vettolani et al. (1997) made the ESP (*ESO Slice Project*) redshift survey. They performed a photometric and spectroscopic study of all galaxies down to $b_J \sim 19.4$. The ESP survey yielded 3342 redshifts (Vettolani et al. 1998), to a typical depth of $z = 0.1$ and a completeness level of 90%.

In the same region lies the *ESO Imaging Survey* (EIS) Patch A ($\sim 3^\circ \times 1^\circ$ square degrees, centred at $22^h40^m, -40^\circ$), mainly consisting of images in the I-band, out of which a galaxy catalogue (95% complete to $I = 22.5$) was extracted (Nonino et al. 1999). This catalogue allowed us to identify $\sim 57\%$ of the 386 ATEP sources present in that region and optical spectroscopy was obtained for a complete magnitude-limited ($I < 19$) sub-sample of 70 sources (see Prandoni et al. 2001). Some VLT/NTT spectroscopy is also available for fainter sources in the same region (~ 40 sources with $19 < I <$

21.5, Prandoni et al., in prep.). However, the 3 square degree ATEP-EIS sample only overlaps partially with the DEEP1 region, covering the fields DEEP1c and DEEP1d.

This paper mainly focuses on the radio/optical analysis of the 85 ATEP radio sources located in DEEP1a, b and c, for which deep multi-colour optical/NIR information can be exploited. However, whenever considered useful, we include in our discussion any optical data (imaging and/or spectroscopy) available to the ATEP sources located in DEEP1d. Such data may come either from the observations mentioned above, or from the literature.

3. Multi-colour analysis of DEEP1 DPS data

A general discussion of the DPS optical imaging is provided in Mignano et al. (2007) and in Hildebrandt et al. (2006), where the global quality of the photometry obtained through the EIS and the GaBoDS pipelines, respectively, is discussed. Here, we focus our attention on region DEEP1, which is the region of interest of this work. A careful analysis of the photometry of the single pass-band images covering region DEEP1 is very important since we will use this data later to estimate photometric redshifts for the ATEP radio sources. Also very important is the recipe followed to produce the optical colour catalogues,

since reliable galaxy colours are crucial to get reliable photometric redshifts.

3.1. Colour catalogues

We used the available UBVR images to derive overall optical colour catalogues for DEEP1a, b and c.

To obtain a good quality colour catalogue it is clear that one should use UBVR images reduced in a consistent way. The optical images available to this work were reduced with different pipelines: the EIS pipeline for the images obtained in the framework of the DPS survey and the GaBoDS pipeline for the images obtained later on (UBI images for DEEP1c and V images for DEEP1a). In order to avoid internal inconsistency, we therefore decided to refer to the EIS reduction for DEEP1b (see Mignano et al. 2007) and to the GaBoDS reduction for both DEEP1a and DEEP1c (see Hildebrandt et al. 2006).

The technique of *reference imaging* (see below) was adopted in this work to produce the colour catalogue, since it provides the most accurate colour estimates, through the measuring of the source flux within the same area in any of the different pass-band images. This is especially important for extended objects.

We selected as the reference image the best seeing single pass-band image. Such a choice allows us to minimise the effect of very close pairs of objects, which are not resolved due to poor seeing. The *I*-band and *R*-band images for field DEEP1a have very similar seeing values and the colour catalogue of DEEP1a was extracted by using the *R*-band image as the reference. For DEEP1b and DEEP1c best seeing is measured for *I*- and *R*-band images, respectively, and the choice of the reference image was done accordingly.

We run SExtractor (ver. 2.3, Bertin & Arnouts 1996) in the so-called DOUBLE IMAGE MODE: detection and object apertures were based on the reference image, followed by isophotal magnitudes measured in the same aperture for each detected object on the other pass-band images separately.

The optical colour catalogues were then cross-correlated with single pass-band catalogues extracted from the *J* and *K_s* images, whenever available. Since the infrared catalogues overlap, it may happen that the same optical object is identified in more than one infrared catalogue. In such cases, the infrared object with the lowest magnitude error was selected.

We did not include the NIR information in the colour catalogue production from the beginning since a) it is available only for limited sub-regions of DEEP1a and DEEP1b fields and b) the data are taken with a different instrument and telescope (SOFI at the 3.6 m) and reduced through a specific EIS pipeline.

3.2. Photometric redshifts

The success of photometric redshift estimate routines strongly depends on the accuracy of the photometric calibration in the various pass-bands and on the accuracy of the colour estimation. In Mignano et al. (2007) and Hildebrandt et al. (2006), comparisons between the UBVR colours of stars in the vari-

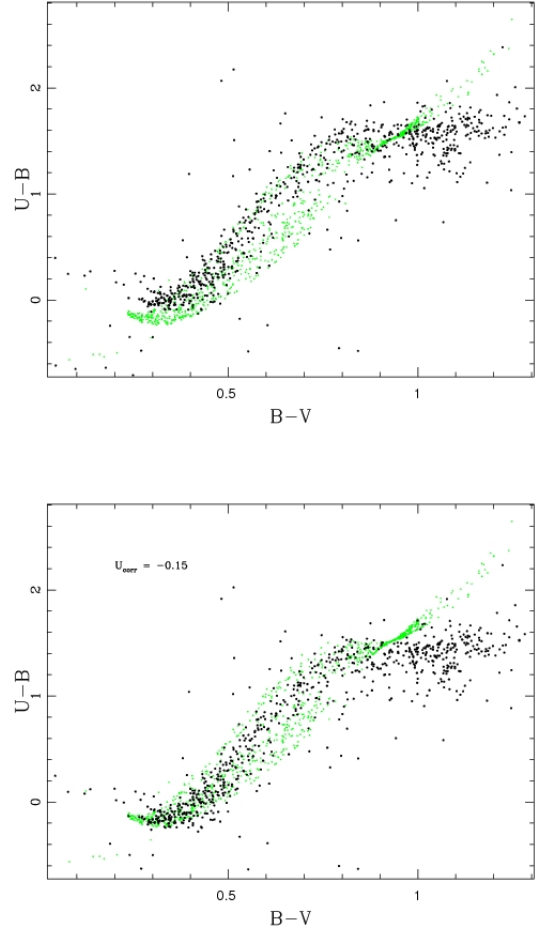


Fig. 2. $U-B$ vs. $B-V$ colour diagram for stars in field DEEP1b. No correction applied (top), correction $U_{corr} = -0.15$ applied (bottom). Green points refer to DPS stars, black dots to modelled stars.

ous regions covered by the DPS, and the ones expected from a theoretical model (Girardi et al. 2005), were presented to check for the presence of possible systematic offsets. Here, we report on the results obtained specifically for the DEEP1 region, which is the one of interest to our radio/optical study. From the colour-colour diagram analysis very good agreement was found between the catalogued star colours and the theoretical expectations, except in the case of the U-band for field DEEP1b, where an offset of ~ 0.15 mag is present (see Fig. 2, top panel). After correcting for this offset, a good overlap between observed and expected colours is obtained (see Fig. 2, bottom panel).

We have also checked the optical (WFI)–infrared (SOFI) colours of the DPS stars, and no appreciable offset was seen. This is shown in Fig. 3, where $V-R$ vs. $R-J$ and $R-K_s$ are plotted for DEEP1b, chosen as reference.

We also used any spectroscopic data available from the literature in this region to analyse the impact of both the correction applied in the U-band for DEEP1b and the use of NIR

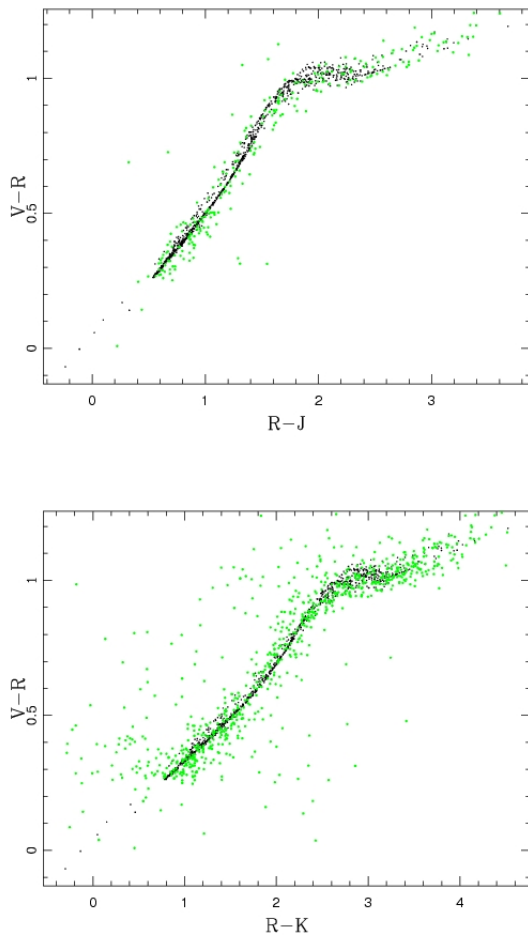


Fig. 3. Optical vs. infrared colour-colour diagram for stars in DEEP1b: $V - R$ vs. $R - J$ (top) and $V - R$ vs. $R - K_s$ (bottom). Green points refer to DPS stars, black dots to modelled stars.

colours (when available) in the determination of galaxy photometric redshifts.

It is important to note that most spectra come from the ESP redshift survey (see Sect. 2.4), which covers a limited redshift range ($z < 0.3$, Vettolani et al. 1998) and therefore the present comparison mainly probes the most local galaxies of the DPS.

Photometric redshifts for 88 galaxies with spectroscopy information present in fields DEEP1a, b and c were estimated using the public photometric redshift code *Hyperz* (Bolzonella et al. 2000), by using both the templates created from the synthetic stellar libraries of Bruzual & Charlot (1993), hereafter BC, and the empirical ones compiled by Coleman et al. (1980) to represent the local galaxy population (hereafter CWW). We stress that such galaxies are not necessarily associated to ATEP sources.

From this analysis we found a clear improvement in the photometric redshift determination when correcting for the systematic offset in U-band photometry. A further improvement is obtained when adding the NIR (J and K) information (when available) to the *UBVRI* colour catalogue. The z_{phot} vs. z_{spec}

linear fit slope gets closer to unity ($a = 0.93 \pm 0.05$) and the object distribution around the $z_{phot} = z_{spec}$ line gets narrower. The final $z_{phot} - z_{spec}$ diagram is shown in Fig. 4. Dotted lines indicate the range that contains 95% of the objects ($z_{phot} = z_{spec} \pm 0.1$). Such a range, albeit rather large, is adequate for this kind of study, where errors in luminosity determinations of $\Delta \log L$ of the order of $\lesssim 0.5$ are acceptable. The horizontal error bars are not shown since they are negligible: ESP redshifts are characterised by errors of the order of ~ 60 km/s on the measured recession velocity, i.e. $\Delta z \sim 2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ (Vettolani et al. 1998).

As a final remark, we stress that photometric redshifts shown in Fig. 4 were obtained using different template sets for different redshift ranges: galaxies with spectroscopic redshift < 0.1 were fitted by CWW templates, while objects at $z_{spec} \geq 0.1$ by BC templates. This choice, as expected, turned out to provide the best redshift estimates over the two redshift ranges.

Figure 5 shows the galaxy photometric redshift distribution obtained from the optical *UBVRI* colour catalogues in field DEEP1b, chosen as reference. Most of the galaxies lie at $z < 1$, as expected, with a significant number of objects extending up to $z \sim 3$. On the other hand, the excess at $z \sim 5.5$ is mainly due to objects classified by *Hyperz* as Sc galaxies and is clearly spurious. For such objects the photometric redshift determination clearly fails. Noteworthy are the two narrow peaks at $z \sim 0.7$ and $z \sim 1.5$. The latter is also present in fields DEEP1a and DEEP1c, and most probably indicates a degeneracy in the *Hyperz* routine, due to the fact that the spectral range covered by *UBVRI*-bands at $z \geq 1.5$ does not probe the Balmer 4000 Å break. More interesting is the peak at $z \sim 0.7$, mainly composed of early type galaxies, which is not replicated in DEEP1a and c, possibly indicating the presence of real large scale structure.

4. Optical identification of the ATEP radio sources

In the following we present the cross-correlation between the ATEP radio sources in fields DEEP1a, b and c and the multi-colour optical/NIR catalogues described in Sect. 3.1.

In the literature different statistical techniques are used to cross-correlate radio and optical catalogues, from the simplest, distance-only based criterion, which considers as *good* any identification within a certain fixed radio-optical distance, to more sophisticated techniques, like the likelihood ratio criteria, based on the probability that a given source, at a certain distance and with a certain magnitude, is the true optical counterpart of the radio source (e.g. de Ruiter et al. 1977; Ciliegi et al. 2003; Sullivan et al. 2004; Simpson et al. 2006).

In Mignano et al. (2007) a preliminary optical identification of the ATEP sources with the DPS catalogues was proposed, based on distance alone. However, while this choice proves to be appropriate for shallower optical databases (see e.g. the ATEP-EIS case, Prandoni et al. 2001), it is not very reliable when dealing, like in this case, with very deep (and therefore crowded) optical catalogues. Hence, we adopt the *likelihood ratio* technique in the form described by Sutherland & Saunders (1992) and Ciliegi et al. (2003).

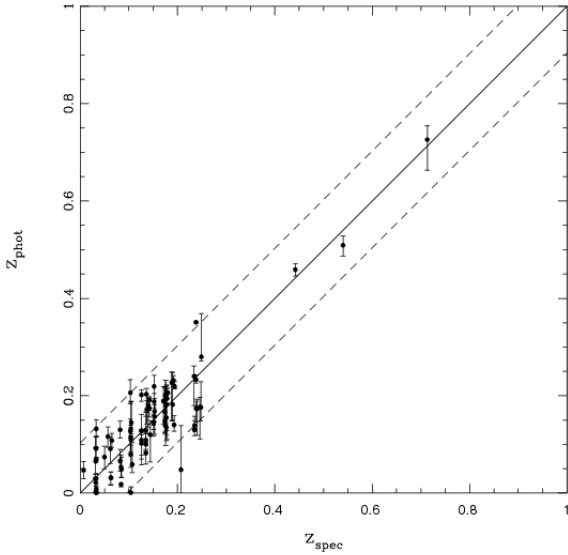


Fig. 4. z_{phot} vs. z_{spec} for the 88 galaxies in DEEP1a, b, c fields with spectra available. U -band magnitudes of DEEP1b objects are corrected and NIR information is used, when available. The solid line indicates $z_{\text{phot}} = z_{\text{spec}}$ and the dotted lines indicate the range that contains 95% of the objects. The error bars represent the limits of the confidence intervals at 68%

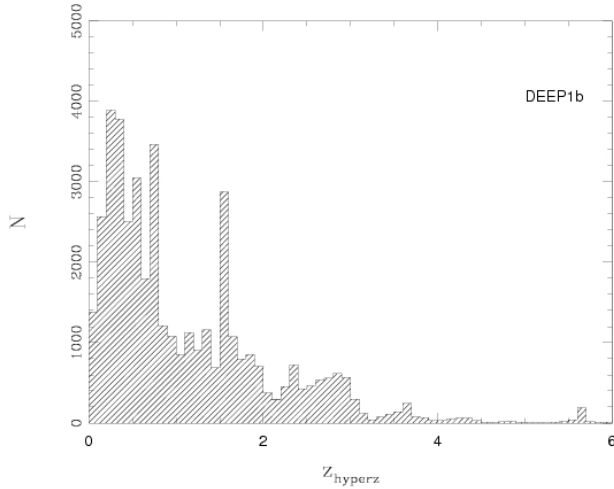


Fig. 5. Galaxy photometric redshift distribution for field DEEP1b.

The likelihood ratio LR is defined as the ratio between the probability that the source is the correct identification and the corresponding probability that the source is a background, unrelated object. A threshold value L_{th} of the likelihood ratio is assumed, above which a counterpart is considered as a good identification and below which is dismissed as spurious.

The sample of accepted identifications thus consists of all the radio-optical associations that have $LR > L_{th}$. L_{th} was chosen to be the value of LR that maximises the function $(C+R)/2$,

where C is the completeness and R the overall reliability of the sample (de Ruiter et al. 1977).

4.1. Optical identifications

The ATESP radio sources were identified in the same reference pass-band (R or I) as chosen to derive the colour catalogues of DEEP1a, DEEP1b and DEEP1c.

Before proceeding with the optical identification, the presence of possible systematic offsets between the radio and the optical astrometry was verified. We note that radio positions always refer to 5 GHz catalogue positions, unless the source is catalogued only at 1.4 GHz (i.e. $S_{\text{peak}}(5 \text{ GHz}) < 6\sigma$, see Paper I), while optical positions refer to the reference pass-band catalogue.

As shown in Mignano et al. (2007), where a preliminary analysis was given, the median radio-optical offsets for our sample are $\langle \Delta \text{RA} \rangle = -0.''213$ and $\langle \Delta \text{Dec} \rangle = -0.''073$. The source radio positions were corrected for such median offsets before proceeding with the radio source optical identification.

In computing the LR value for each optical counterpart, the radio and optical positional uncertainties have to be taken into account. Here, we adopted 1σ positional errors appropriate for the ATESP (see Prandoni et al. 2000b) and for the DPS (see Mignano et al. 2007) catalogues. In addition, we need to assume an expected *a priori* identification rate (Q). We adopted $Q = 0.7$, i.e. 70% of the radio sources are assumed to be truly identified down to the limiting magnitude of the optical catalogues. This choice is based on previous radio-optical identification studies undertaken down to similar optical depths (see e.g. Ciliegi et al. 2005; Sullivan et al. 2004).

Figure 6 shows the distribution of LR values as a function of radio-optical offsets for the 85 radio sources in DEEP1a, b, and c. As expected, LR decreases going to large radio-optical offsets ($> 1''$), and the identifications become less reliable. The horizontal solid line represents the assumed threshold LR value, above which optical counterparts are considered as good identifications. The adopted threshold value, $L_{th} = 0.3$, was chosen in agreement with similar works reported in literature (e.g. Ciliegi et al. 2005). It is worth noting, however, that most of the sources have LR values $\gg 10$ (see Fig. 6), which means that most of the optical identifications have very high probability of being real. As reported in Table 3, 60 radio sources in DEEP1a, b and c were identified down to $L_{th} = 0.3$, (see Col. 3).

In order to check the robustness of this identification technique and its dependence on the assumed parameters, the likelihood ratio analysis was repeated using different values of Q in the range 0.5–1.0. No substantial difference in the final number of identifications and in the associated reliability was found.

The contamination due to possible spurious identifications with $LR > L_{th}$ was estimated by shifting the coordinates of the radio sources by several random offsets and then repeating the identification procedure. The average contamination rate ($\%_{sp}$) was 7.4%, 6.8% and 6.3% for DEEP1a, DEEP1b and DEEP1c, respectively (see Table 3, Col. 5).

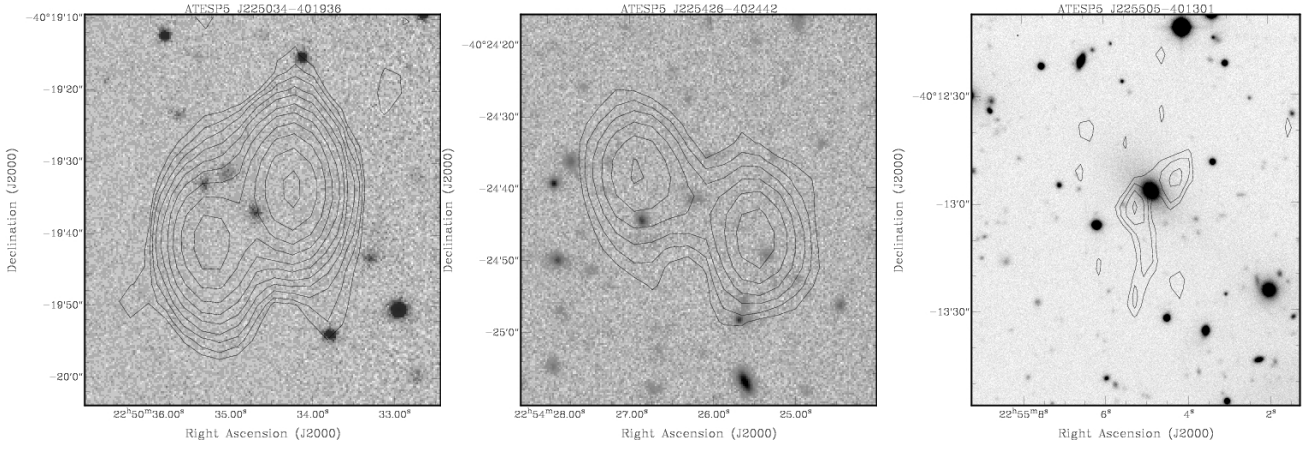


Fig. 7. The three extended radio sources included a posteriori in the identification sample: two with double radio morphology, ATESP5 J225034–401936 (left panel) and ATESP5 J225426–402442 (middle panel); and one wide angle tail source, ATESP5 J225505–401301 (right panel). Grayscale: optical image in the reference band (*R* for DEEP1a and *I* for DEEP1b). Contours: 5 GHz flux density.

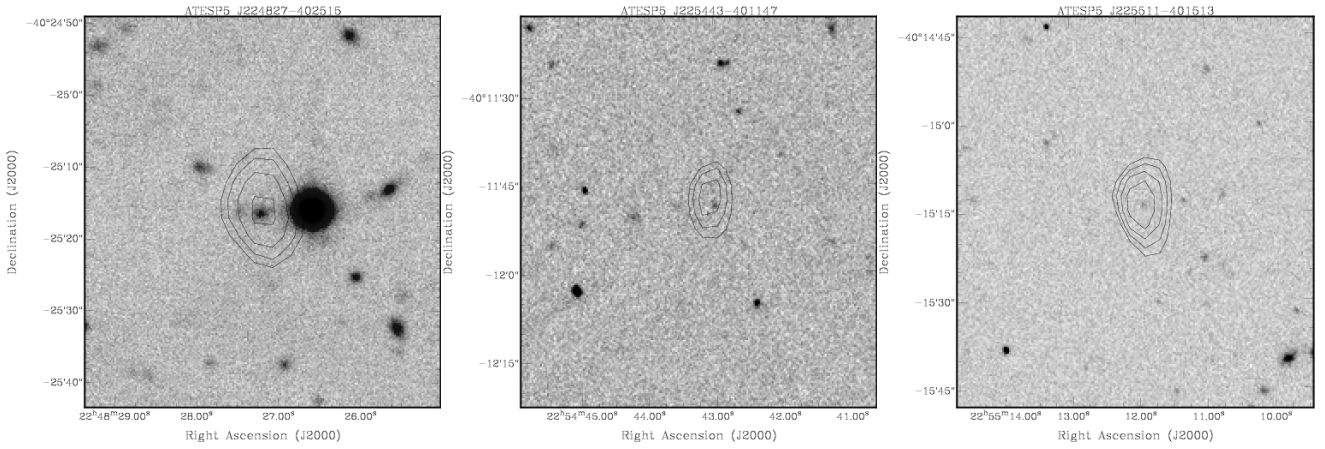


Fig. 8. The three sources identified in bands other than the reference one: ATESP5 J224827–402515 (left panel), identified in *I*–band; ATESP5 J225443–401147 (middle panel), identified in *K_s*–band; and ATESP5 J225511–401513 (right panel), identified in *J*–band. Grey scale: optical or NIR image. Contours: 5 GHz flux density.

Table 3. The sample identification statistics. Col. 1 lists the field name, Col. 2 the number of radio sources, Col. 3 the number of objects identified using the *LR* technique, Col. 4 the completeness of the sample, Col. 5 the average contamination rate, Col. 6 the number of additional identifications, Col. 7 the total number of identifications, and Col. 8 the identification rate.

Field	N_{RS}	$N_{id}^{\geq L_{th}}$	C	$\%_{sp}$	N_{id}^{add}	N_{id}^{tot}	$\%_{id}$
DEEP1a	27	16	98.6	7.4	4	20	74.1
DEEP1b	26	21	99.1	6.8	1	22	84.6
DEEP1c	32	23	99.0	6.3	1	24	75.0
	85	60	98.9	6.8	6	66	77.6

4.2. Additional identifications

The optical counterparts of the ATESP radio sources were all visually inspected on the corresponding optical reference-band images, giving particular attention to the multiple and non-Gaussian radio sources, where radio positions might not precisely coincide with the host galaxy core. From this in-

spection we decided to include among the identified radio sources three extended radio sources with *LR* values lower than the threshold: in all cases, the optical counterpart located close to the radio barycenter is very likely to be the host galaxy of the radio source. Two (ATESP5 J225034–401936 and ATESP5 J225426–402442) are classical double radio sources (see Fig. 7, left and middle panels) and one (ATESP5 J225505–401301) has the morphology of a low surface brightness wide angle tail (WAT) source, i.e. an extended radio source located in a cluster (see Fig. 7, right panel). This hypothesis is supported by the fact that ATESP5 J225505–401301 is located in a crowded optical field with several optical galaxies in the field having similar photometric redshifts (see Sect. 3 for the derivation of photometric redshifts for the optical sample).

In addition, we checked for any possible additional identification in pass-bands other than the reference one (*R* or *I*). We found that only one extra identification (source ATESP5 J224827–402515 in DEEP1c field) could be recovered when the reference optical catalogue was extracted from the *I*–band

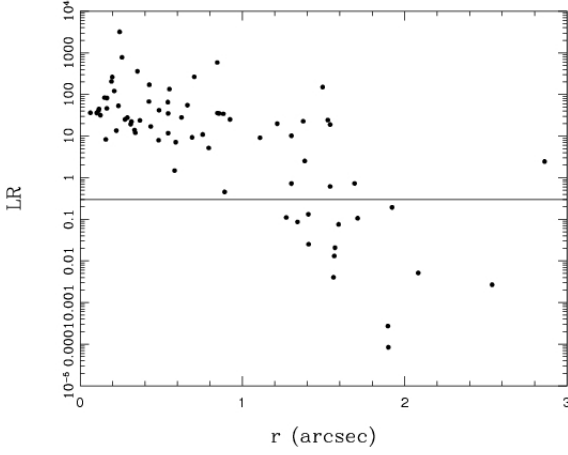


Fig. 6. LR values vs. radio–optical offsets for the 85 radio sources located in DEEP1a, b and c. The horizontal solid line indicate the LR value $L_{th} = 0.3$, above which counterparts are considered as good identifications (see text for details).

image (see Fig. 8, left panel). This identification was originally missed due to the fact that a larger region around the bright star close to the object was masked in the R -band image. This means that in general the reference images were chosen appropriately for our scientific application.

A similar check was performed for the J - and K_s -band infrared images, available for DEEP1a and b. For two sources (ATESP5 J225511-401513 and ATESP5 J225443-401147), with no optical counterpart in the DEEP1a optical images, a possible counterpart was found within a distance of $2''$ in the infrared K_s - or J -band images (see Fig. 8, middle and right panels). These objects have extremely red colours ($R - K_s > 5$), probably caused by either high redshifts or reddening due to dust.

Including the six objects discussed above (N_{id}^{add} in Table 3), the final identification sample is composed of 66 objects, corresponding to an identification rate of 77.6% (see last column of Table 3). On average the completeness C is 98.9% and the contamination rate is 6.8%. Both these quantities refer to the sample of 60 identifications, statistically defined on the base of the likelihood ratio technique. A summary of the sample identification statistics is given in Table 3.

A list of all the identified radio sources is given in Table 6. The six objects included a posteriori (see discussion above) are added at the bottom of the table.

A comparison with other similar radio/optical studies is shown in Table 4. It is worth noting that the identification rate of our sample is consistent with the ones found in similar radio–optical studies taken from the literature. Of particular interest is the comparison with the identification rates reported for the VVDS–VLA sample (Ciliegi et al. 2005), and for the Phoenix survey (Sullivan et al. 2004), where the radio/optical analysis was performed down to the same optical depth.

Table 4. Identification rate in our sample and in other deep radio fields: VVDS–VLA (Ciliegi et al. 2005), Phoenix survey (Sullivan et al. 2004), VLA–LH (Ciliegi et al. 2003) and ATESP–EIS (Prandoni et al. 2001). Col. 1 gives the sample name, Col. 2 the radio flux limit, Col. 3 the number of radio sources present in the sample, Col. 4 the area covered by the radio–optical data, Col. 5 the limiting magnitude (I), and Col. 6 the identification rate.

Survey	S_{lim} (mJy)	N_{RS}	Area (sq.degr.)	I_{lim}	$\%_{id}$
ATESP–DEEP1	0.4	85	0.75	24.3	77.6
VVDS–VLA	0.08	1054	1	24.5	74.0
Phoenix	0.1	839	3	24.5	79.0
VLA–LH	0.05	63	0.03	24	92.0
ATESP–EIS	0.4	386	3	22.5	57.3

It is also interesting to compare the present study with the shallower ATESP–EIS sample, where optical identifications were searched down to $I = 22.5$ (see Prandoni et al. 2001). The identification rate increases from $\sim 57\%$ of the ATESP–EIS to 78% of the ATESP–DEEP1, demonstrating the need for deep follow–up surveys to properly identify the mJy/sub–mJy radio population.

5. Photometric redshifts for the identified ATESP radio sources

The optical spectra of radio sources are not exhaustively represented by the standard “stellar” templates used for normal inactive galaxies (Ellipticals, S0, Spirals, Irregulars, Star–bursts). We therefore added to the standard template spectra provided by *Hyperz* (BC and CWW) a set of spectral templates derived from the SDSS (Sloan Digital Sky Survey, York et al. 2000) quasar samples. In particular we added templates for: a) blue quasars (QSO, Hatziminaoglou et al. 2000); b) composite red quasars (REDQ, Richards et al. 2003); and c) composite broad absorption lines (BAL) quasars (BALQ, Reichard et al. 2003). These templates are available at the SDSS web pages.

For each identified ATESP radio source *Hyperz* was used to provide a possible z_{phot} (and corresponding reduced χ^2 probability) for each set of templates (CWW, BC, blue, red and BAL quasars). Then, the “best” (highest probability) z_{phot} was selected as the correct one, together with the corresponding spectral type.

In eleven cases it was not possible to assign a reliable z_{phot} and spectral type to the optical radio source counterpart. Typically these are very faint objects ($mag > 24$ in detected bands), or objects with very limited colour information (e.g. detected only in NIR pass–bands), or objects with bad photometry due to nearby star and/or deblending problems. One of these cases could be recovered thanks to the availability of spectroscopy information (source ATESP J224958-395855).

In summary, it was possible to assign a redshift and a spectral type to 56 of the 66 radio sources identified in DEEP1a, b and c (85%). However, if we restrict our analysis to a magnitude–limited $I < 23.5$ complete sample, we get a success rate of 97% (56/58 objects with redshift determination).

The relevant spectral parameters obtained for the 56 radio sources for which a redshift and type could be assigned, are reported in Table 6.

Spectral types reported in Table 6 (Col. 13) are defined as in Prandoni et al. (2001)):

1. *Early type spectra (ETS)*: ellipticals, early spirals (bulge-dominated Sa);
2. *Late type spectra (LTS)*: late spirals (Sb, Sc, Sd) and irregular Magellanic (Im) galaxies;
3. *SB*: star-burst galaxy spectra (typical of HII regions);
4. *PSB*: post star-burst galaxy spectra (K+A and E+A galaxies);
5. *AGNs*: objects with evident characteristics of either Seyfert 1, Seyfert 2, or quasar spectra (respectively labeled as *Sy1*, *Sy2*, *Q*);

For the 14 objects with optical spectroscopy available, we have in general a good match between spectral and photometric redshifts ($\Delta z \lesssim 0.1$, see Sect. 3.2). The exception is ATESP J224803-400513, for which we have a $\Delta z \gg 0.1$. In this case, the obtained photometric redshift ($z_{\text{phot}} = 1.0$) is much lower than the spectroscopic value of 1.72 (the published value, $z_{\text{spec}} = 2.33$ by Prandoni et al. 2001, was over-estimated).

We also find very good agreement between photometric and spectral types. There is only one case (source ATESP J225400-402204) where the photometric type (very old Sa) disagrees with the spectral type (LTS). However, note that passively evolving single bursts (defined as *Burst* in *Hyperz* BC templates) can be considered early or late, depending on their age. As a general rule, very old galaxies (age $\gtrsim 1$ Gyr) are included among the ETS, while very young galaxies (age $\lesssim 0.1$ Gyr) are included among the LTS. For intermediate cases (ages between 0.1 and 1 Gyr) the classification is not straightforward, from wide-band information on the continuum shape alone. It is difficult to distinguish between LTS, ETS and PSB, with no information on the presence of narrow absorption and/or emission lines. For the sake of simplicity we decided to make a sharp separation between LTS and ETS at age = 0.3 Gyr, with the caveat that among such objects we could have some misclassification. The value of 0.3 Gyr was chosen from a comparison between spectral type and *Burst* age in the few cases where spectroscopy was available. One probably misclassified object is source ATESP5 J225321-402317 (*Burst* age 0.18 Gyr), which has linear size ~ 200 kpc and extended radio morphology, clearly indicating an AGN origin of its radio emission (see Fig. 13, middle panel).

The final classification given to the optical counterpart on the base of the present discussion is reported in last column of Table 6. The classes are defined following the spectral type definitions listed above. In the one case where photometric and spectral types disagree, we rely on the latter to define the object class.

To further check the reliability of our photometric redshift determinations, we compared our redshift distribution with the one expected for ETS on the base of the well-known K–z correlation found for radio source host galaxies (see e.g. Willott et al. 2003) and with the R–z relation found for host galaxies

Table 5. The ATESP sample composition.

Sample	I_{lim}	ETS (%)	LTS+SB (%)	AGNs (%)	UNCL (%)
ATESP–EIS	19	49 ± 8	43 ± 8	9 ± 3	–
ATESP–DEEP1	23.5	64 ± 10	19 ± 6	14 ± 5	3 ± 2

of gigahertz peaked spectrum (GPS) radio sources (see Snellen et al. 1996; Rigby et al. 2007). We find that the photometric redshift distribution obtained for objects classified as ETS in our sample follows, within a $\Delta z \sim 0.1 - 0.2$ dispersion, the one expected on the base of the quoted relations.

6. The ATESP–DEEP1 source properties

We exploited the photometric redshift and spectral type determinations for the ATESP sources in the DEEP1a, b and c regions, to study the composition of the ATESP sample and the radio/optical properties of mJy and sub-mJy sources. It is important to note that the ATESP–DEEP1 sample overlaps with the ATESP–EIS sample. This means that photometric (or spectroscopic) redshifts obtained for sources in DEEP1a, b and c could be in principle complemented by the sparse spectroscopic information available from the ATESP–EIS for DEEP1d sources. Nevertheless, in the following it was preferred to limit our analysis to the sources in DEEP1a, b, and c, (see Table 6), which represent a much more reliable sample, thanks to the very high identification/redshift determination statistics.

Of the 66 identified radio sources, it was found that 37 are ETS, 8 are quasars (AGNs), 10 are LTS, 1 is a SB, while 10 objects could not be classified (UNCL).

In Table 5, the ATESP–DEEP1 composition is compared with the one found for the “brighter” ATESP–EIS sample (70 objects with complete spectroscopy down to $I = 19$, Prandoni et al. 2001). The ATESP–DEEP1 sample provides insight into the composition of the faint radio population associated with optically faint galaxies, albeit in this comparison we restrict our analysis to the magnitude-limited sample of 58 objects with $I < 23.5$, to reduce the number of unclassified objects. Table 5 shows that, as suggested by previous studies (e.g. Gruppioni et al. 1999; Prandoni et al. 2001), the contribution of star-forming (LTS plus SB) galaxies decreases dramatically with the magnitude, going from 43% of the ATESP–EIS “bright” ($I < 19$) sample to 19% of the “deeper” ($I < 23.5$) ATESP–DEEP1 sample. The fraction of ETS and AGNs, on the other hand, increases going to deeper magnitudes, even though the statistical uncertainties are large.

6.1. Redshift distribution

Figure 9 shows the redshift distribution of the 56 ATESP radio sources in regions DEEP1a, b and c, for which a reliable redshift estimate was obtained (see Table 6). Whenever spectroscopy is available (14 objects), we rely on the spectral redshift determination. The distribution of ETS shows a significant peak at $z=0.4$, with a tail extending up to $z \sim 2$, while, as expected, quasars have typically higher redshifts $1 < z < 2$, and

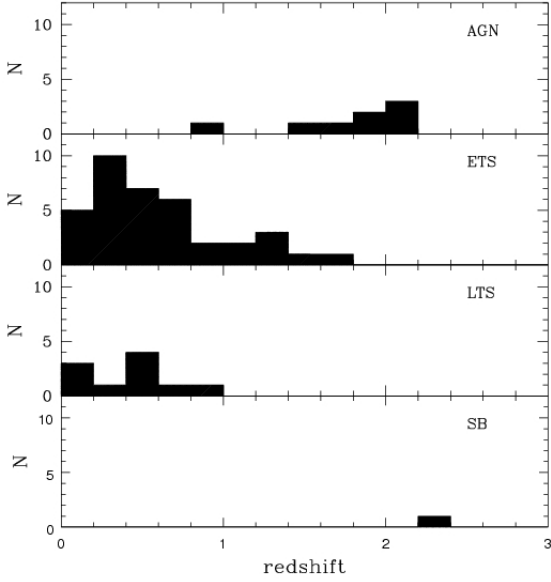


Fig. 9. Redshift distribution for the 56 radio sources in the ATESP–DEEP1 sample with photometric redshift determination. The sample is divided into four different classes. From top to bottom: AGNs, ETS, LTS, and star-burst galaxies.

LTS are found at $z < 1$. This reflects the fact that radio sources triggered by star formation are usually characterised by lower radio powers than sources triggered by AGN activity (see also Fig. 10). The only star-burst galaxy in the sample has either a redshift ($z \sim 2$) or a radio power ($P_{1.4 \text{ GHz}}$ close to 10^{26} W/Hz , see Fig. 10) that is much higher than for the LTS galaxy population. While this could be due to evolutionary effects in the population of the radio–selected star forming galaxies, it is also possible that the photometric classification is wrong. In fact the SB spectra are notoriously similar to narrow–line AGN spectra (Seyfert 2) and photometric techniques based on wide–band colours could easily fail in classifying such objects. In addition, the photometric routine applied to this sample (*Hyperz*) does not provide template spectra for Seyfert 2 galaxies.

6.2. Radio and optical luminosities

For the 56 ATESP radio sources in DEEP1a, b and c with redshift determination we derived radio and optical/NIR luminosities. Radio powers were K–corrected by using the 1.4 – 5 GHz radio spectral index of each source (see Table 6), while absolute magnitudes (computed by *Hyperz*) were K–corrected on the base of the optical spectral type.

Figure 10 shows the 1.4 GHz radio power distribution for the sample. Again, the four classes (AGNs, ETS, LTS, and SB) are shown separately. ETS galaxies mostly have $23 < \log P \text{ (W/Hz)} < 25$, which are typical values of FRI radio sources (Fanaroff & Riley 1974), while AGNs are, as expected, characterised by higher radio powers ($10^{25} - 10^{26} \text{ W/Hz}$). LTS galaxies, on the other hand, have low radio powers, with 7/10 having $P < 10^{24} \text{ W/Hz}$, typical of radio sources triggered by star formation (see e.g. Condon & Broderick 1988).

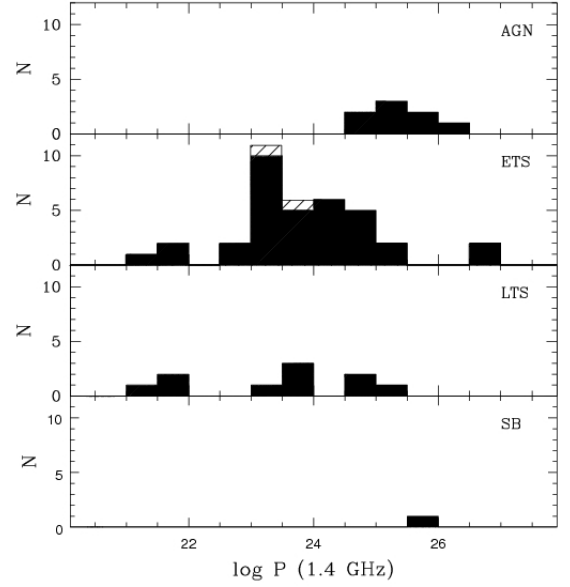


Fig. 10. 1.4 GHz radio power distribution for the 56 ATESP–DEEP1 radio sources with photometric redshift determination. The sample is divided into four different classes. From top to bottom: AGNs, ETS, LTS and star-burst galaxies. Light shading indicates two upper limits.

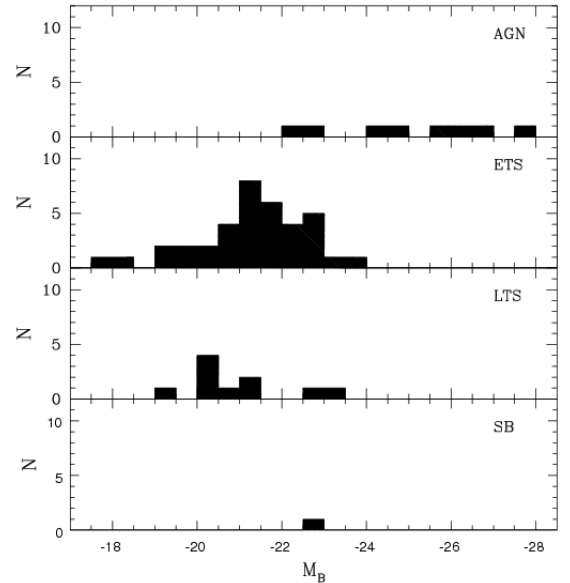


Fig. 11. Absolute *B*–band magnitude distribution. The sample is divided into four different classes. From top to bottom: AGNs, ETS, LTS and star-burst galaxies.

If we assume that the ETS are triggered by low to medium luminosity AGN activity and put both AGNs and ETS objects in a single class, one finds that the sample is largely dominated by galaxies with an active nucleus (78%, see Table 5), which further demonstrates that sub–mJy samples like the ATESP are best suited to study the evolutionary behaviour of low–power AGNs.

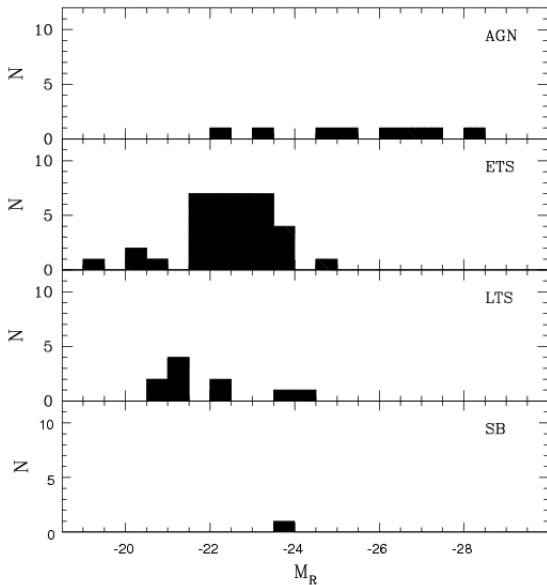


Fig. 12. Absolute R -band magnitude distribution. The sample is divided into four different classes. From top to bottom: AGNs, ETS, LTS and star-burst galaxies.

Figures 11 and 12 show the absolute magnitude distributions in B- and R-bands for the 56 ATESP-DEEP1 radio sources in fields DEEP1a, b and c with a redshift determination. AGNs are characterised by higher optical luminosities than ETS, LTS and SB galaxies. This is not surprising when we consider that in our sample all AGNs are photometrically and/or spectroscopically classified as quasars (see Table 6).

7. Nature of the mJy and sub-mJy radio population

In order to probe the origin (nuclear or on a larger scale) of the radio emission in mJy and sub-mJy sources and the physical processes responsible for the flattening of the radio spectral index found in sub-mJy samples like the ATESP (see §1), we made an overall comparison of the radio spectral index, the radio morphology and the optical properties of the entire ATESP-DEEP1 sample.

In Fig. 13 (top panel) the radio-to-optical ratio is plotted as a function of spectral index for the whole ATESP-DEEP1 sample (fields a, b, c and d). The radio-to-optical ratio was defined following Condon (1980), as $R = S \cdot 10^{0.4(m-12.5)}$, where S is the source 1.4 GHz flux density (in mJy) and m is the optical magnitude (here we assume the I-band magnitude). We thus can include sources without known redshifts. In the following we use both DPS and ATESP-EIS optical data (see Prandoni et al. 2001), when available, while lower limits to R are given whenever a source was not identified down to the limiting magnitude of the optical surveys ($I \sim 22.5$ for EIS-WIDE and $I \sim 24$ for DPS DEEP1). For the sources with spectral type/redshift estimates available (either from multi-colour photometry or spectroscopy) we can distinguish between ETS (red filled circles), LTS plus star-burst galaxies (blue stars) and AGNs (green double triangles).

Figure 13 clearly shows that most of the flat-spectrum sources have high radio-to-optical ratios ($R > 1000$), typically associated with the classical powerful radio galaxies and quasars. Flat-spectrum sources with low R values are preferentially identified with ETS, where the radio emission is again probably triggered by nuclear activity (typical radio powers $P \sim 10^{23-25}$ W/Hz, see Fig. 10 and discussion therein). Star-forming galaxies (LTS and SB), on the other hand, are typically associated to steep-spectrum sources, as expected for synchrotron emission in galactic disks or in nuclear star-bursts.

A further radio/optical analysis of the ETS in the ATESP-DEEP1 sample has shown that ETS with flat and/or inverted spectrum are preferentially compact (linear sizes $d < 10 - 30$ kpc, see Fig. 13, middle panel). Their rather low radio luminosities ($P_{1.4\text{GHz}} \sim 10^{22-24}$ W/Hz, see Fig. 13, bottom panel) and the absence of emission lines in the optical spectra may suggest that these objects belong to the class of FRI radio galaxies; but FRI radio galaxies are characterised, on average, by steeper radio spectra and larger linear sizes (but see the linear size – radio power relation found for B2 radio galaxies, de Ruiter et al. 1990 and references therein).

The compactness of the sources, together with the flat/inverted spectra, suggests core emission with strong synchrotron or free-free self-absorption. This could be associated to either very early phases of nuclear radio-activity (the so-called GHz peaked spectrum - GPS - radio sources, O’Dea 1998; Snellen et al. 2000) or late phases of the evolution of AGNs, characterised by low accretion/radiative efficiency (advection-dominated accretion flow, i.e. ADAF; advection dominated inflow-outflow solutions, i.e. ADIOS). In the first case, however, larger luminosities are expected ($P_{1.4\text{GHz}} > 10^{25}$ W/Hz), while in the latter case very low radio powers are predicted ($P_{5\text{GHz}} < 10^{21}$ W/Hz; see Doi et al. 2005). Another intriguing possibility is that in these sources ADAF and radio jets coexist, as suggested for low luminosity AGNs, (LLAGNs, see e.g. Doi et al. 2005 and reference therein). This would explain the somewhat brighter luminosities than expected by simple ADAF and can still be consistent with the presence of flat/inverted radio spectra (see ADAF-jet model by Falcke & Bierman 1999).

This class of objects may also be very similar to the composite class of the so-called low power ($P_{408\text{MHz}} < 10^{25.5}$ W/Hz) compact (< 10 kpc) – LPC – radio sources studied by Giroletti et al. (2005). Their host galaxies do not show signatures of strong nuclear activity in the optical (and X-ray) bands. Preliminary results indicate that multiple causes can produce LPC sources: geometrical-relativistic effects (low power BL-Lacertae objects), youth, instabilities in the jets, frustration by a denser than average ISM, and a premature end of nuclear activity.

8. Summary

In this paper we have discussed the nature of the faint, sub-mJy, radio population, using a sample of 131 radio sources that were observed at 1.4 and 5 GHz with the ATCA (the ATESP-DEEP1 sample). A smaller sample of 85 radio sources is cov-

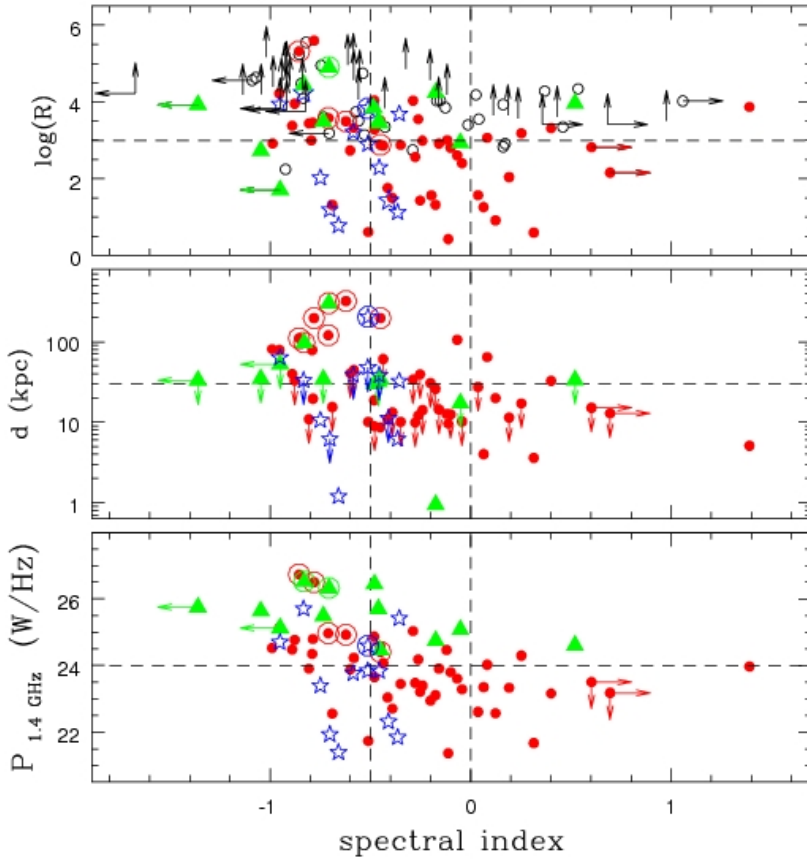


Fig. 13. Radio-to-optical ratio (R , top panel), linear radio source size (d in kpc, middle panel) and 1.4 GHz radio power (in W/Hz, bottom panel) against 1.4 – 5 GHz spectral index for the radio sources from the ATESP-DEEP1 sample: red filled circles (ETS); blue stars (LTS/SB); green filled triangles (AGNs). Circled symbols indicate sources with extended and/or two-component radio morphology, typical of classical radio galaxies. Black open circles are for identified sources that do not have a redshift/type determination. Arrows indicate upper/lower limits. Vertical dashed lines indicate the $\alpha = -0.5$ and the $\alpha = 0$ values, above which source spectra are defined respectively as flat and inverted. Horizontal dashed lines in the three panels indicate, from top to bottom, values of $R = 1000$, $d = 30$ kpc and $P_{1.4\text{GHz}} = 10^{24}$ W/Hz, respectively.

ered by deep multi-colour images. These were optically identified down to very faint magnitudes, which was possible thanks to the availability of very deep multi-colour optical material (in U, B, V, R, I, and sometimes J and K bands). The high percentage of identifications ($\sim 78\%$) makes this a sample that is well suited for follow up studies concerning the composition of the sub-mJy population and, in general, the cosmological evolution of the various classes of objects associated with faint radio sources.

We summarise our main results here.

- For 85% of the identification sample we succeeded in deriving reliable photometric redshifts, based on the available accurate colours (UBVR_{IJK}).
- Based on spectral types determined either directly from spectroscopy or from the photometry (or both), we find that at the sub-mJy level the large majority of sources are associated with objects that have early type (64%) and AGN (14%) spectra; these are of course what we would normally call radio galaxies and quasars.
- Although earlier work (based on shallower optical imaging and spectroscopy) revealed the presence of a conspicuous component of late type and star-burst objects, such objects appear to be important only at brighter magnitudes ($I < 19$), and are rare at fainter magnitudes ($19 < I < 23.5$).
- From an overall comparison of the radio spectral index with other radio and optical properties of the entire ATESP-DEEP1 sample, we find that most sources with flat radio

spectra have high radio-to-optical ratios, as expected for classical radio galaxies and quasars. Flat-spectrum sources with low radio-to-optical ratios are preferentially associated with ETS, in which the radio emission is most plausibly triggered by nuclear activity as well, while star-forming galaxies are associated to steep-spectrum radio sources.

- ETS with flat or inverted spectra are mostly compact, with linear size $< 10 - 30$ kpc, suggesting core-dominated radio emission. Their low radio luminosities (in the range $10^{22} - 10^{24}$ W/Hz at 1.4 GHz) and the absence of emission lines in their spectra (when available) suggest that they are FRI sources, although these would normally have steeper spectra and be more extended. They may therefore represent specific phases in the life of a radio source, or may be similar to the low power compact radio sources discussed by Giroletti et al. (2005).

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Table 6. List of the optical identifications of ATEP radio sources in fields DEEP1a, b and c. We list in Col. 1 the source name and in Cols. 2–8 the U, B, V, R, I, J, K_s -band magnitudes (Vega system), when available. In Cols. 9 to 11 we list the photometric redshift, together with the corresponding SED and age (for SED templates, types and ages we refer to *Hyperz* documentation; we note that CWW and quasar templates do not provide ages). Spectroscopy information, when available, is reported in Cols. 12 (redshift) and 13 (spectral types). References and notes are listed in Col. 14.

Source Name	U	B	V	R	I	J	K_s	z_{phot}	SED	Age (Gyr)	z_{sp}	Sp. Type	Notes	Class
ATEP5 J224750-400148	> 25.1	21.8	20.7	19.3	18.4	-	-	0.35	Burst	8.5	0.442	ETS	(a)	ETS
ATEP5 J224753-400455	> 25.1	23.4	22.5	21.3	20.1	-	-	0.61	Burst	1.7	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP J224759-400825	> 25.1	25.4	25.2	25.2	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J224801-400542	> 25.1	23.1	22.1	20.9	19.8	-	-	0.56	Burst	2.0	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP J224803-400513	17.7	18.4	17.9	17.6	17.2	-	-	1.00	QSO	-	1.72	QSO	(bc)	AGN
ATEP5 J224809-402211	22.5	23.0	22.7	21.5	20.8	-	-	0.55	Sc	4.5	-	-	-	LTS
ATEP J224811-402455	22.0	22.7	22.4	21.6	21.1	-	-	0.55	Burst	0.05	-	-	-	LTS
ATEP J224817-400819	>25.1	23.9	22.9	21.8	20.3	-	-	0.80	Burst	1.0	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J224822-401808	>25.1	23.5	22.2	20.6	19.4	-	-	0.37	Ell	6.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP J224843-400456	24.3	25.6	24.8	24.9	24.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J224850-400027	21.8	22.3	21.8	20.8	19.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J224858-402708	22.1	22.3	21.6	20.5	19.8	-	-	0.48	Burst	0.09	-	-	-	LTS
ATEP J224911-400859	17.8	17.4	16.9	16.2	15.6	-	-	0.11	Sbc	-	0.065	LTS	(b)	LTS
ATEP5 J224919-400037	>25.1	22.6	21.5	20.0	19.0	-	-	0.35	Burst	10.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J224932-395801	23.6	24.1	23.0	21.6	20.4	-	-	0.60	Burst	2.0	0.713	ETS	(ad)	ETS
ATEP5 J224935-400816	18.3	17.6	16.6	15.9	15.2	-	-	0.11	Burst	12.5	0.153	ETS	(a)	ETS
ATEP5 J224948-395918	>25.1	25.3	25.9	24.5	23.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J224951-402035	14.6	18.6	18.4	18.0	17.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J224958-395855	13.6	16.7	16.4	16.3	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	0.249	ETS	(b)	ETS
ATEP5 J225004-402412	>25.1	23.4	22.3	21.2	20.0	-	-	0.61	Burst	1.7	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225008-400425	18.5	18.0	17.1	16.4	15.7	-	-	0.10	Burst	3.5	0.126	ETS	(e)	ETS
ATEP J225009-400605	>25.1	25.1	23.8	22.4	21.0	-	-	0.74	Burst	1.0	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225028-400333	20.7	21.0	20.4	19.2	18.5	-	-	0.51	Burst	0.18	0.540	LTS	(b)	LTS
ATEP5 J225048-400147	>24.6	>25.7	26.4	25.9	23.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J225056-400033	23.9	24.7	24.6	23.2	22.2	-	-	1.43	REDQ	-	-	-	-	AGN
ATEP5 J225056-402254	21.2	20.4	19.1	18.3	17.4	-	-	0.21	Burst	11.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225057-401522	15.8	15.3	14.6	14.0	13.2	-	13.0	0.01	Burst	0.72	0.033	ETS	(af)	ETS
ATEP5 J225058-401645	>24.6	26.3	24.7	23.1	21.0	-	18.6	0.96	Burst	1.02	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225100-400934	>24.6	>25.7	26.9	24.5	22.5	-	18.0	1.21	Ell	5.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225112-402230	26.0	>25.7	27.8	26.5	24.4	-	18.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J225122-402524	23.1	23.7	23.5	23.1	22.6	-	19.5	2.23	SB2	-	-	-	-	SB
ATEP5 J225138-401747	19.4	19.3	18.4	17.8	17.0	16.0	14.5	0.21	Burst	0.26	0.235	LTS	(e)	LTS
ATEP J225206-401947	20.3	20.6	20.1	19.7	19.1	18.4	17.1	2.06	QSO	-	-	-	-	AGN
ATEP5 J225217-402135	22.7	23.8	23.4	22.9	22.3	20.9	19.2	0.93	BALQ	-	-	-	-	AGN
ATEP5 J225223-401841	15.7	15.4	14.9	14.3	13.6	12.7	11.5	0.04	Sa	12.5	0.033	ETS	(af)	ETS
ATEP5 J225239-401949	14.9	14.8	14.3	13.8	13.1	12.2	11.3	0.06	Sa	8.5	0.033	ETS	(e)	ETS
ATEP5 J225242-395949	23.9	24.2	22.9	21.7	20.7	-	-	0.41	Burst	0.36	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225249-401256	24.0	25.7	24.3	22.6	20.9	19.4	17.5	0.59	Ell	5.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225316-401200	23.7	23.6	22.5	21.2	20.0	-	-	0.36	Ell	5.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225321-402317	22.1	23.3	22.8	21.9	21.2	-	-	0.70	Burst	0.18	-	-	-	LTS
ATEP5 J225322-401931	>24.6	25.3	23.1	21.7	20.0	-	-	0.30	Burst	10.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225323-400453	>24.6	25.0	24.0	22.8	21.5	-	18.2	0.36	Sa	6.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225325-400221	23.1	22.8	21.7	20.4	19.1	-	16.1	0.37	Ell	5.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225332-402721	>24.6	25.6	26.9	24.2	24.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J225344-401928	23.8	24.9	24.4	24.1	22.7	-	18.8	1.40	Ell	3.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225345-401845	19.9	19.2	18.1	17.3	16.3	-	14.3	0.29	Burst	1.7	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP J225351-400441	>25.3	23.9	23.7	23.2	22.4	-	-	2.20	QSO	-	-	-	-	AGN
ATEP5 J225353-400154	21.3	21.3	21.4	20.9	19.7	-	17.1	2.00	REDQ	-	-	-	-	AGN
ATEP5 J225400-402204	16.8	16.4	15.8	15.1	14.2	-	-	0.03	Sa	13.5	0.033	LTS	(g)	LTS
ATEP5 J225404-402226	21.4	21.4	20.7	19.5	18.6	-	16.2	0.43	Ell	4.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225414-400853	15.1	15.3	15.0	14.6	14.1	13.6	12.8	0.07	Burst	0.09	0.032	LTS	(e)	LTS
ATEP5 J225430-400334	>25.3	23.4	22.3	20.9	19.4	-	16.4	0.56	Burst	2.6	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP J225430-402329	>25.3	25.6	25.1	24.1	22.3	-	18.7	1.03	Ell	4.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225434-401343	>25.3	25.8	25.8	24.6	23.2	20.7	19.0	1.64	Burst	0.36	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225436-400531	>25.3	22.2	21.1	19.7	18.4	17.7	16.0	0.44	Burst	4.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225442-400353	>25.3	25.1	24.1	22.9	21.0	19.5	17.6	0.81	Ell	5.5	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225449-400918	23.2	23.6	23.3	23.2	22.3	20.6	18.9	1.58	Ell	2.6	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225509-402658	21.6	22.3	21.8	21.0	19.4	-	16.5	0.97	Burst	0.13	-	-	-	LTS
ATEP5 J225515-401835	23.3	23.7	23.0	22.5	21.1	19.2	15.9	2.20	REDQ	-	-	-	-	AGN
ATEP5 J225529-401101	>25.3	23.3	22.2	21.0	19.5	18.7	16.6	0.73	Burst	0.36	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J224827-402515	22.2	22.8	22.8	22.0	21.0	-	-	1.25	Burst	0.36	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225034-401936	>24.6	24.5	24.0	22.9	21.1	-	-	1.17	Burst	0.72	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225426-402442	>25.3	24.1	23.9	23.4	22.2	-	18.7	1.92	REDQ	-	-	-	-	AGN
ATEP5 J225443-401147	>25.3	>25.9	>25.8	>25.7	>23.8	>22.2	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ATEP5 J225505-401301	20.6	19.8	18.6	17.7	16.8	16.0	14.7	0.35	Burst	1.0	-	-	-	ETS
ATEP5 J225511-401513	>25.3	>25.9	>25.8	>25.7	>23.8	21.2	18.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

^a On-going spectroscopy program (Prandoni et al. in prep.)

^b Spectroscopy from Prandoni et al. (2001).

^c Spectroscopic redshift re-measured: published value was over-estimated.

^d Same redshift obtained by Olsen et al. (2005): galaxy in a cluster at $z = 0.710$.

^e Spectroscopy from Vettolani et al. (1998).

^f Same redshift obtained by Di Nella et al. (1996).

^g Spectroscopy obtained from 6dF public data.

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